

Blackline Master 1B

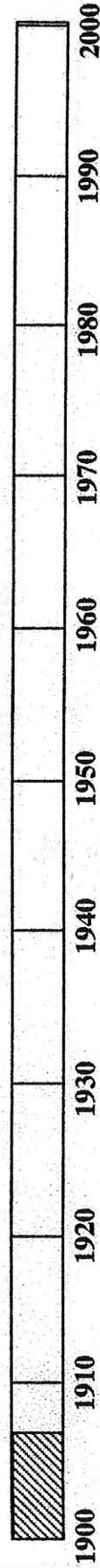
20th Century Turning Points in United States History

Timeline 1900 - 2000

Program One 1900-1907

1900	1901	1902	1906	1907
The Gold Standard Act is Ratified by Congress	McKinley is shot and Theodore Roosevelt Becomes President	The Government passes Newlands Reclamation Act	Upton Sinclair's Novel "The Jungle" is Published	Frank Lloyd Wright completes the Robie House in Chicago
1900	1901	1902	1903	1906
Dr. Walter Reed discovers Yellow Fever is transmitted by mosquitoes	140,000 Mine Workers go out on Strike	Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk	U.S. Takes Over Construction of the Panama Canal	

20th Century Timeline

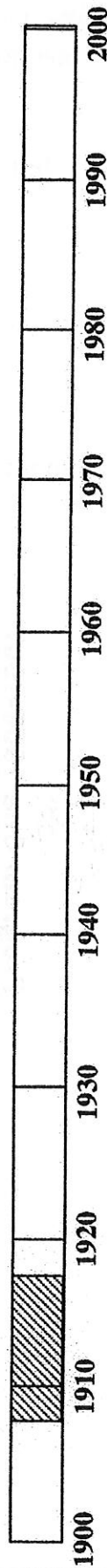


Blackline Master 2B Timeline 20th Century Turning Points in United States History Timeline 1900 - 2000

Program Two 1908 - 1918

1908	Ford Introduces the Model T											1918
						1914-1917 America Prepares for World War I						
									1917 America Enters World War I			

20th Century Timeline

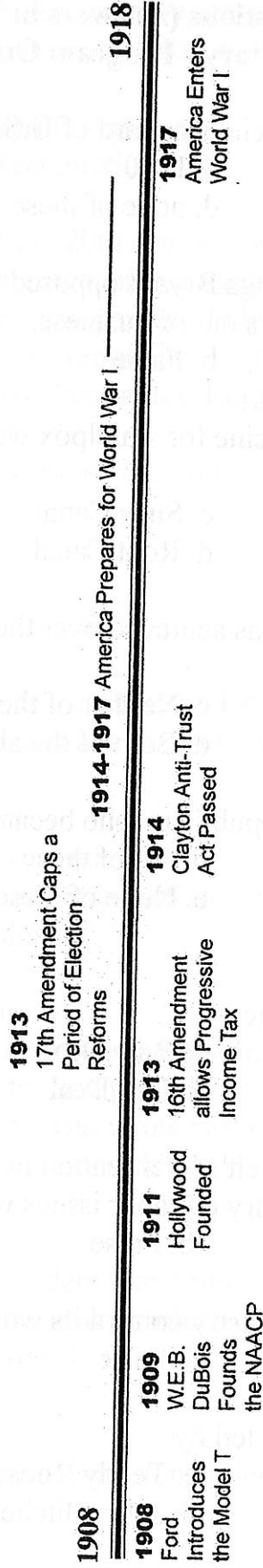


Blackline Master 2B Timeline

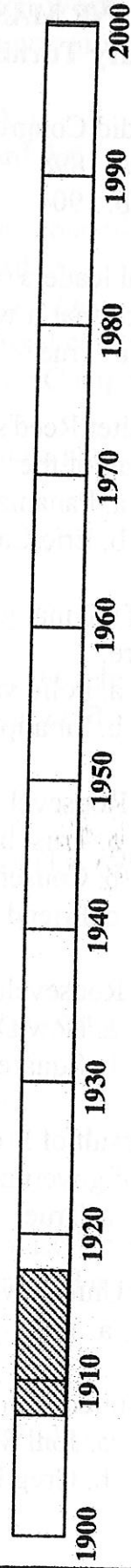
20th Century Turning Points in United States History

Timeline 1900 - 2000

Program Two 1908 - 1918



20th Century Timeline



BLACKLINE MASTER 1A - Test Questions (Answers in Teacher Guide)
20th Century Turning Points in U.S. History - Program One 1900 - 1907

1. When did Congress make gold the official standard of U.S. currency?
 - a. 1898
 - b. 1904
 - c. 1900
 - d. none of these
2. Political leaders such as William Jennings Bryant opposed the Gold Standard on the grounds that it would put small farmers out of business.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. Dr. Walter Reed's discovery of the vaccine for smallpox would make possible the building of the:
 - a. Panama Canal
 - b. Erie Canal
 - c. Suez Canal
 - d. Root Canal
4. Two of the many successes medicine has achieved over the course of the 20th century are:
 - a. Polio vaccine
 - b. Smallpox vaccine
 - c. Neither of the above
 - d. Both of the above
5. Teddy Roosevelt was a progressive Republican who became known as a:
 - a. Trust buster
 - b. Conservationist
 - c. Friend of labor
 - d. All of these
 - e. None of these
6. Teddy Roosevelt offered Americans the:
 - a. New Deal
 - b. Square Deal
 - c. Raw Deal
 - d. Fair Deal
7. As a result of President Teddy Roosevelt's intervention in the coal strike, a century of government siding with industry on labor issues was set aside.
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. Labor Unions were formed to help industry control its work force.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. The United Mine Workers Union was led by:
 - a. Joni Mitchell
 - b. Greg Baer
 - c. Teddy Roosevelt
 - d. John Mitchell

10. Which Act was part of a massive restructuring of the American West's waterways and rights that would allow for more farming in what was more or less a desert?

- a. Farm Restoration Act
- b. Newlands Reclamation Act
- c. Farmers' Co-op Act
- d. The Gold Standard Act

11. At the beginning of the 20th century, which powerful, private economic a.

- a. Cattle ranchers, Mining companies, Logging Companies, Standard Oil
- b. Jolly Rancher, Mining companies, Railroad Companies, Standard Oil
- c. Cattle ranchers, Mining companies, Logging Companies, Railroad companies
- d. Standard Oil, Railroad Companies, Logging Companies, Mining Companies

12. The Wright brothers solved the critical problems of controlling a plane's motion in:

- a. Rising
- b. Descending
- c. Turning
- d. None of these
- e. All of these

13. At Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, on Dec. 17, 1903, Orville Wright achieved the first successful flight ever made in a self-propelled heavier-than-air craft.

- a. True
- b. False

14. "The Jungle" is a social novel about:

- a. John D. Rockefeller and Standard Oil
- b. The Meatpacking Industry
- c. Andrew Carnegie and U.S. Steel
- d. None of these

15. Muckrakers refers to:

- a. Investigative journalists at the beginning of the 20th century who demanded accountability by industry and political leaders.
- b. Newspaper columnists who wrote stories about Hollywood stars
- c. Men and women who clean stables
- d. None of the above

16. American political leaders like Teddy Roosevelt, Henry Cabot Lodge and Elihu Root believed that a canal was absolutely necessary to the military and economic survival of the United States.

- a. True
- b. False

17. The canal's necessity was demonstrated by a yachting race from Boston to San Francisco.

- a. True
- b. False

BLACKLINE MASTER 2A - Test Questions (Answers in Teacher Guide)
20th Century Turning Points in U.S. History - Program Two 1908 - 1918

1. Henry Ford's most brilliant innovation in Auto manufacturing was
 - a. The assembly line
 - b. Auto insurance
 - c. The 12 hour workday
 - d. The On Star positioning system
2. With all new technologies of 20th century there appeared an even more dramatic manifestation of the American spirit, one that separated the United States from its European roots--making this new technology available to everyone.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. W.E.B. Du Bois founded the NAACP as a means to combat the racism and segregation prevalent in the United States at the turn of the 20th century.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. W.E.B. Du Bois's philosophy contrasted sharply with Booker T. Washington's views in that Du Bois:
 - a. Wanted to teach Blacks trades and forget about social and political equality
 - b. Championed an educated Black elite that would lead ex-slaves and subsequent generations to social and economic freedom.
 - c. Wanted to integrate Baseball as a means of creating wealth in the Black community.
 - d. Wanted schools like Tuskegee located in the North instead of the South.
5. The production of movies rested on the inventive genius of
 - a. George Eastman
 - b. Thomas Edison
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
6. Who said: "The human race will think more rapidly, more intelligently, more comprehensively than it ever did . . . We don't 'talk' about things happening, or describe how a thing 'looks'; we actually show it - vividly, completely, convincingly. It is the ever-present, realistic, actual now that 'gets' the great American public, and nothing ever devised by the mind of man can show it like moving pictures."
 - a. Thomas Edison
 - b. David Sarnoff
 - c. Eleanor Roosevelt
 - d. W.D. Griffith

7. The 16th Amendment was passed because the Federal Government at the beginning of the 20th century needed more money. Why?
- For its subsidies to big industrialists like Rockefeller and Carnegie.
 - To pay for its expanded role under Progressive reforms
 - For its attempt to buy Mexico
 - For all of the above.
8. The 16th Amendment was introduced by
- Republican President, Teddy Roosevelt.
 - Supreme Court Chief Justice, William Howard Taft.
 - Texas Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson.
 - Texas Senator Joseph Bailey.
9. The founders of the United States believed the people could be trusted to choose their representatives wisely.
- True
 - False
10. In order to involve the people more in the election process, Populists and Progressives sought:
- Direct Election of Senators
 - Primary elections for Presidential nominations
 - Direct Election of the President and Vice President
- a & c
 - a & b
 - b & c
11. Trusts allowed the wealthy to control an entire industry nationwide and the economy of the United States.
- True
 - False
12. The Clayton Antitrust Act, enacted in 1914
- Instituted deregulation of the Airline industry.
 - Halted U.S. Shipping to Europe during WWI.
 - Prohibited interlocking directorates.
 - Disallowed claymation in movie making.
13. Wilson kept the United States on a careful course of neutrality in spite of U-boat attacks against American shipping.
- True
 - False
14. What finally brought America into the conflict in 1917 was:
- German troops burned and sacked Washington D.C..

- b. The Zimmerman telegram and the renewal of German U-boat activity.
- c. Germany refused to support Wilson's League of Nations proposal.
- d. All of the above.

15. On April 6, 1917, the United States ended its neutrality and entered the war on the side of

- a. The Allied powers
- b. The Central Powers
- c. Flower Power
- d. Russia

16. Trench warfare was a grueling tortuous affair dominated by

- a. Artillery barrages and machine gun fire.
- b. Gas attacks
- c. Charges against entrenched positions resulted in millions dying on both sides
- d. All of the above